

SAMPLE TATTOO SHOP
12345 N ANYWHERE STREET
LINCOLN, NE 68510

Tattoo Risk Notification

There is no 100 percent guarantee of safety with application of body art. Some of the associated risks are listed below:

HEPATITIS B AND C VIRUS

Hepatitis B is the most common infection reported to be transmitted through the tattoo process. Most reported cases involve using the same needle for multiple clients without proper sterilization. Using the same ink receptacles for more than one customer is also a risky activity since blood can be mixed with the ink. This studio uses sterilized single-use needles and single-use ink receptacles to avoid these risks.

HUMAN IMMUNODEFIENCY VIRUS (HIV)

According to the Center for Disease Control, no cases of HIV infection through tattooing have been confirmed in the United States. This does not mean that HIV transmissions are not possible. HIV has been shown to maintain infectivity for up to fifteen days in liquid solutions, and therefore may be spread through shared ink or needles. This studio uses sterilized single-use needles and single-use ink receptacles to avoid these risks.

ALLERGIC RESPONSES

Compounds used in pigments could pose allergic problems for some. They start out as solid powders, but are combined with liquid to form a suspension. These compounds are often metal oxides containing iron, mercury, chromium, cadmium, and cobalt. However, they may also be synthetic organic dyes. Symptoms of edema, erythema (redness of the skin caused by dilatation and congestion of the capillaries, often a sign of inflammation or infection), and pruritus (itching) have been reported in certain allergic individuals, often severe enough to warrant tattoo removal.

Many pigments used in tattoo inks are industrial grade colors and not approved for contact with human skin. In fact, no color additive is approved for injection, according to the FDA. The dyes used are considered "color additives" by the FDA.

Latex allergies occur in approximately 20% of the general population. The latex protein coming into contact with a person's skin causes the allergy. Powdered gloves increase the risks for these allergies to occur or develop.

ARTIST ERROR

The tattoo gun is a potential dangerous tool and must be handled with care. If a tattoo artist presses the gun against the skin, the needles can pierce the fat or muscle beneath the dermis. This may lead to permanent bruising, scarring, and excessive bleeding.

GRANULOMAS

These nodules, which form around foreign materials such as tattoo pigments are another possible outcome of tattooing.

KELOID FORMATION

Keloids are scars that grow beyond normal boundaries due to trauma to the body, such as a tattoo. They may also form after tattoo removal.